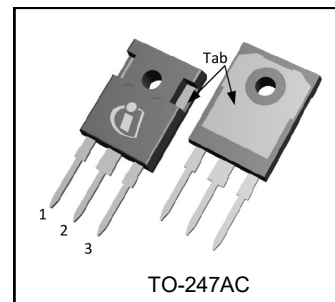
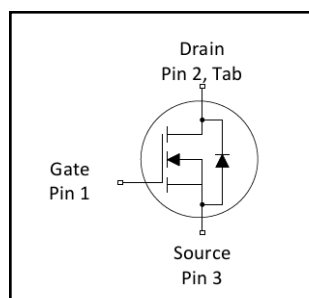


V_{DS}	60V
$R_{DS(on)}$ typ. max	2.75mΩ
	3.30mΩ
I_D	172A



G	D	S
Gate	Drain	Source

Application

- Brushed Motor drive applications
- BLDC Motor drive applications
- Battery powered circuits
- Half-bridge and full-bridge topologies
- Synchronous rectifier applications
- Resonant mode power supplies
- OR-ing and redundant power switches
- DC/DC and AC/DC converters
- DC/AC Inverters

Benefits

- Improved Gate, Avalanche and Dynamic dV/dt Ruggedness
- Fully Characterized Capacitance and Avalanche SOA
- Enhanced body diode dV/dt and dI/dt Capability
- Lead-Free, RoHS Compliant

Base part number	Package Type	Standard Pack		Orderable Part Number
		Form	Quantity	
IRFP7537PbF	TO-247AC	Tube	25	IRFP7537PbF

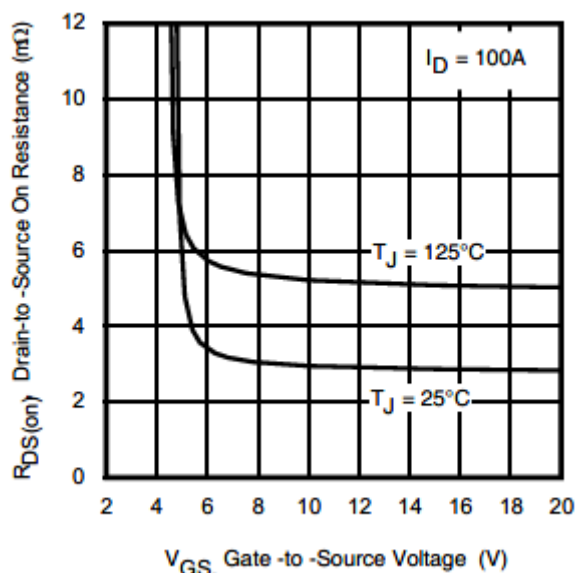


Fig 1. Typical On-Resistance vs. Gate Voltage

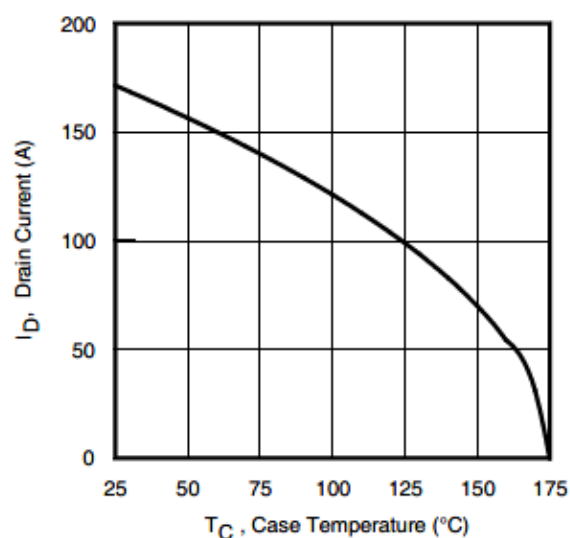


Fig 2. Maximum Drain Current vs. Case Temperature

Absolute Maximum Rating

Symbol	Parameter	Max.	Units
$I_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$	172	A
$I_D @ T_C = 100^\circ\text{C}$	Continuous Drain Current, $V_{GS} @ 10\text{V}$	121	
I_{DM}	Pulsed Drain Current ①	700	
$P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Maximum Power Dissipation	230	W
	Linear Derating Factor	1.5	W/°C
V_{GS}	Gate-to-Source Voltage	± 20	V
T_J T_{STG}	Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	-55 to + 175	°C
	Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds (1.6mm from case)	300	
	Mounting Torque, 6-32 or M3 Screw	10 lbf·in (1.1 N·m)	

Avalanche Characteristics

E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ②	250	mJ
E_{AS} (Thermally limited)	Single Pulse Avalanche Energy ③	554	
I_{AR}	Avalanche Current ①	See Fig 15, 16, 23a, 23b	A
E_{AR}	Repetitive Avalanche Energy ①		mJ

Thermal Resistance

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case ⑦	—	0.66	°C/W
$R_{\theta CS}$	Case-to-Sink, Flat Greased Surface	0.24	—	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient	—	40	

Static @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
$V_{(BR)DSS}$	Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage	60	—	—	V	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $I_D = 250\mu\text{A}$
$\Delta V_{(BR)DSS}/\Delta T_J$	Breakdown Voltage Temp. Coefficient	—	40	—	mV/°C	Reference to 25°C , $I_D = 1\text{mA}$ ①
$R_{DS(on)}$	Static Drain-to-Source On-Resistance	—	2.75	3.30	mΩ	$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 100\text{A}$
		—	3.50	—		$V_{GS} = 6.0\text{V}$, $I_D = 50\text{A}$
$V_{GS(th)}$	Gate Threshold Voltage	2.1	—	3.7	V	$V_{DS} = V_{GS}$, $I_D = 150\mu\text{A}$
I_{DSS}	Drain-to-Source Leakage Current	—	—	1.0	μA	$V_{DS} = 60\text{V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
		—	—	150		$V_{DS} = 60\text{V}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$
I_{GSS}	Gate-to-Source Forward Leakage	—	—	100	nA	$V_{GS} = 20\text{V}$
	Gate-to-Source Reverse Leakage	—	—	-100		$V_{GS} = -20\text{V}$
R_G	Gate Resistance	—	2.0	—	Ω	

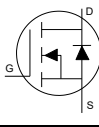
Notes:

- ① Repetitive rating; pulse width limited by max. junction temperature.
- ② Limited by T_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 50\mu\text{H}$, $R_G = 50\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 100\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$.
- ③ $I_{SD} \leq 100\text{A}$, $di/dt \leq 1130\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$, $V_{DD} \leq V_{(BR)DSS}$, $T_J \leq 175^\circ\text{C}$.
- ④ Pulse width $\leq 400\mu\text{s}$; duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- ⑤ C_{oss} eff. (TR) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same charging time as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑥ C_{oss} eff. (ER) is a fixed capacitance that gives the same energy as C_{oss} while V_{DS} is rising from 0 to 80% V_{DSS} .
- ⑦ R_θ is measured at T_J approximately 90°C .
- ⑧ Limited by T_{Jmax} , starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 1\text{mH}$, $R_G = 50\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 33\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$.

Dynamic Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
g_{fs}	Forward Transconductance	190	—	—	S	$V_{DS} = 10\text{V}$, $I_D = 100\text{A}$
Q_g	Total Gate Charge	—	142	210	nC	$I_D = 100\text{A}$
Q_{gs}	Gate-to-Source Charge	—	36	—		$V_{DS} = 30\text{V}$
Q_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain Charge	—	43	—		$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$
Q_{sync}	Total Gate Charge Sync. ($Q_g - Q_{gd}$)	—	99	—		
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	15	—	ns	$V_{DD} = 30\text{V}$
t_r	Rise Time	—	105	—		$I_D = 100\text{A}$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	82	—		$R_G = 2.7\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	84	—		$V_{GS} = 10\text{V}^{(4)}$
C_{iss}	Input Capacitance	—	7020	—	pF	$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$
C_{oss}	Output Capacitance	—	640	—		$V_{DS} = 25\text{V}$
C_{rss}	Reverse Transfer Capacitance	—	395	—		$f = 1.0\text{MHz}$, See Fig.7
$C_{oss\text{ eff.}(ER)}$	Effective Output Capacitance (Energy Related)	—	665	—		$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$ to $48\text{V}^{(6)}$
$C_{oss\text{ eff.}(TR)}$	Output Capacitance (Time Related)	—	880	—		$V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$, $V_{DS} = 0\text{V}$ to $48\text{V}^{(5)}$

Diode Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
I_S	Continuous Source Current (Body Diode)	—	—	172	A	MOSFET symbol showing the integral reverse p-n junction diode. 
I_{SM}	Pulsed Source Current (Body Diode) ①	—	—	700		
V_{SD}	Diode Forward Voltage	—	—	1.2	V	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 100\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 0\text{V}$ ④
dv/dt	Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt ③	—	10	—	V/ns	$T_J = 175^\circ\text{C}$, $I_S = 100\text{A}$, $V_{DS} = 60\text{V}$
t_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	—	39 41	—	ns	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{DD} = 51\text{V}$ $T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ $I_F = 100\text{A}$, $di/dt = 100\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ ④
Q_{rr}	Reverse Recovery Charge	—	46 56	—		
I_{RRM}	Reverse Recovery Current	—	2.1	—	A	$T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$

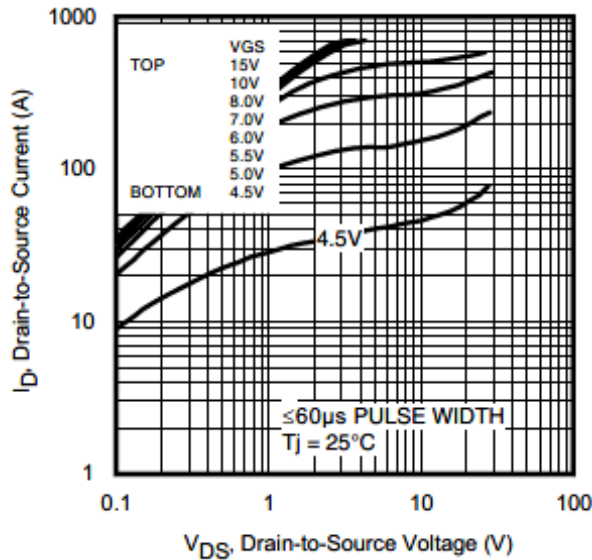


Fig 3. Typical Output Characteristics

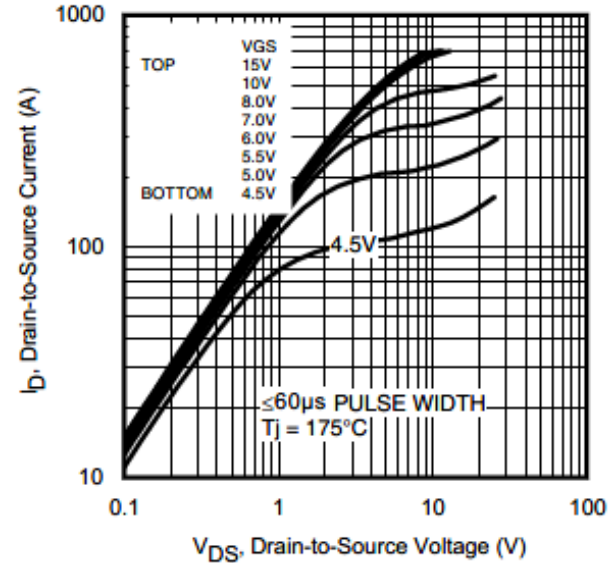


Fig 4. Typical Output Characteristics

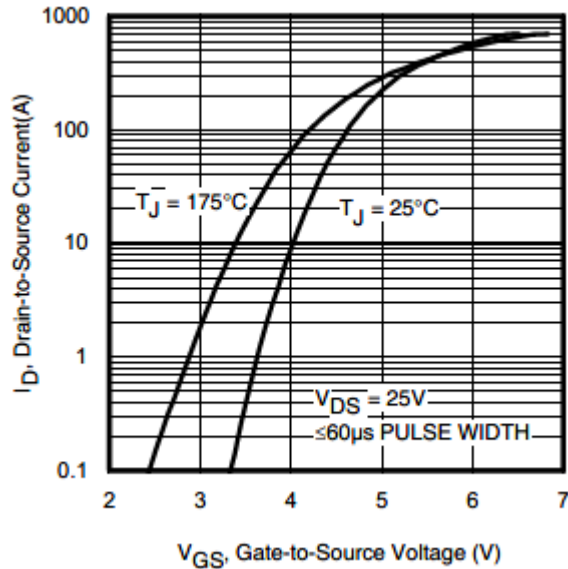


Fig 5. Typical Transfer Characteristics

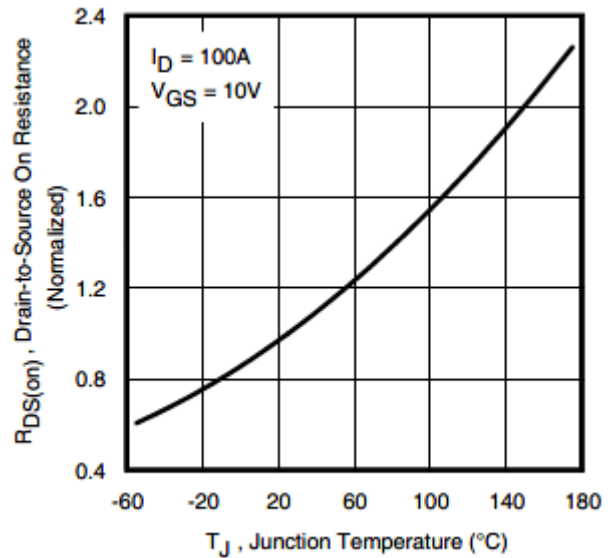


Fig 6. Normalized On-Resistance vs. Temperature

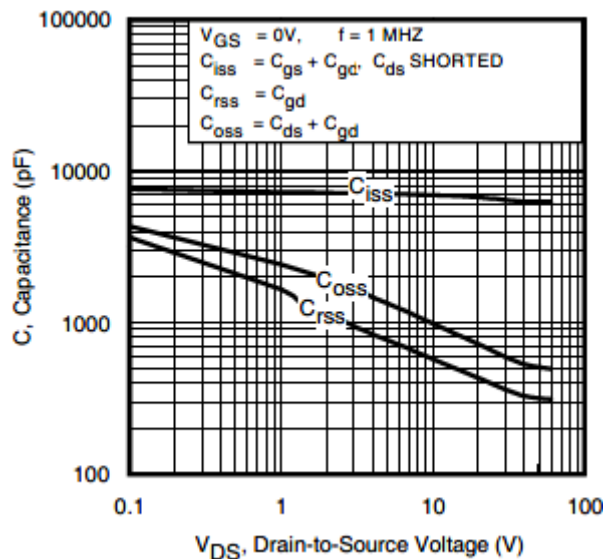


Fig 7. Typical Capacitance vs. Drain-to-Source Voltage

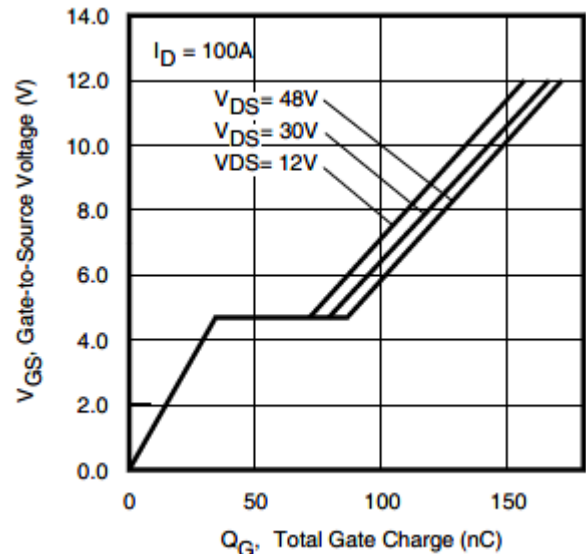


Fig 8. Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Source Voltage

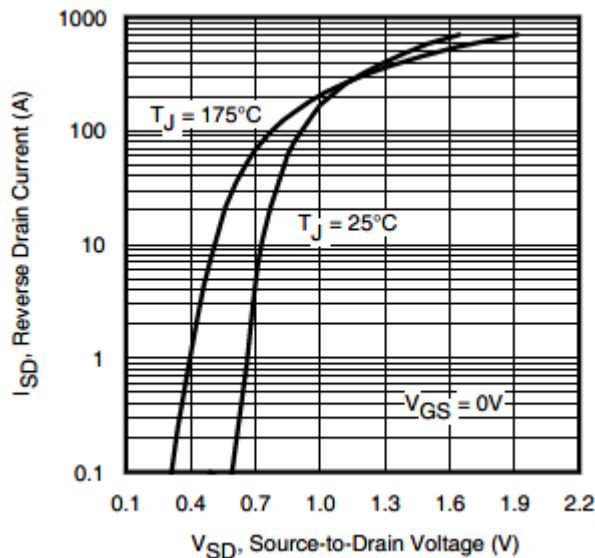


Fig 9. Typical Source-Drain Diode Forward Voltage

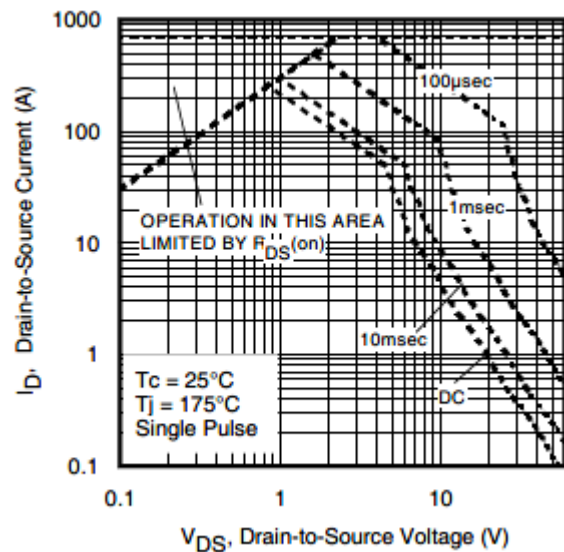


Fig 10. Maximum Safe Operating Area

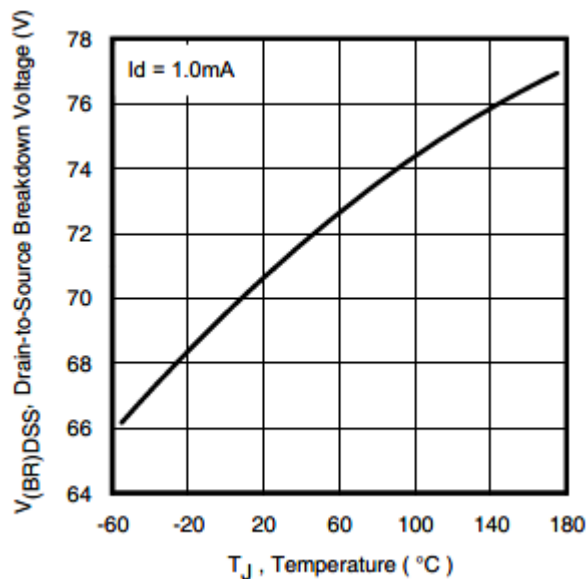


Fig 11. Drain-to-Source Breakdown Voltage

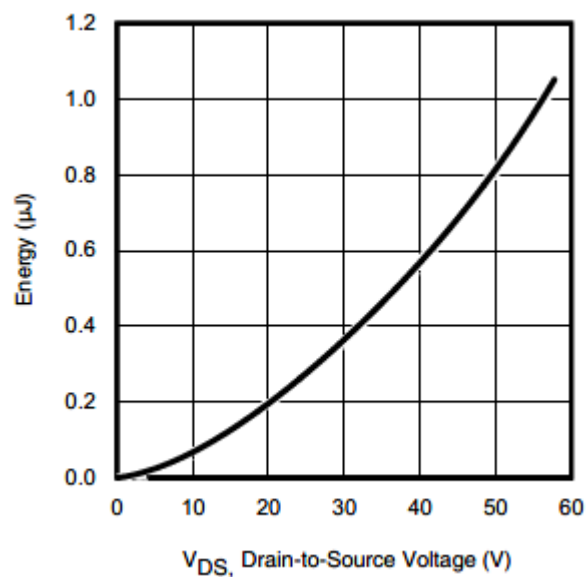
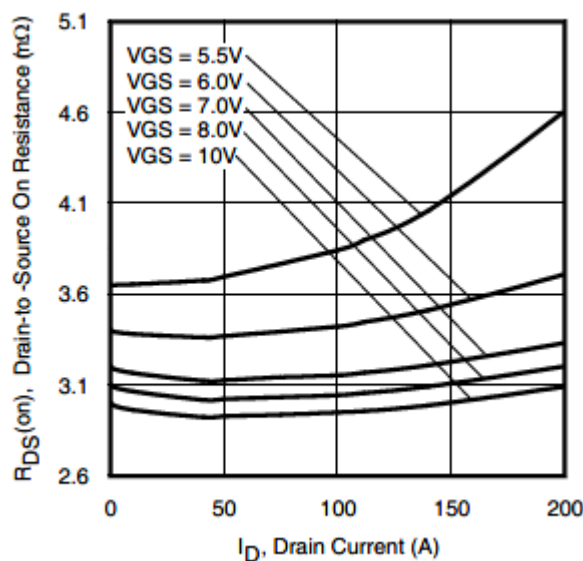
Fig 12. Typical C_{oss} Stored Energy

Fig 13. Typical On-Resistance vs. Drain Current

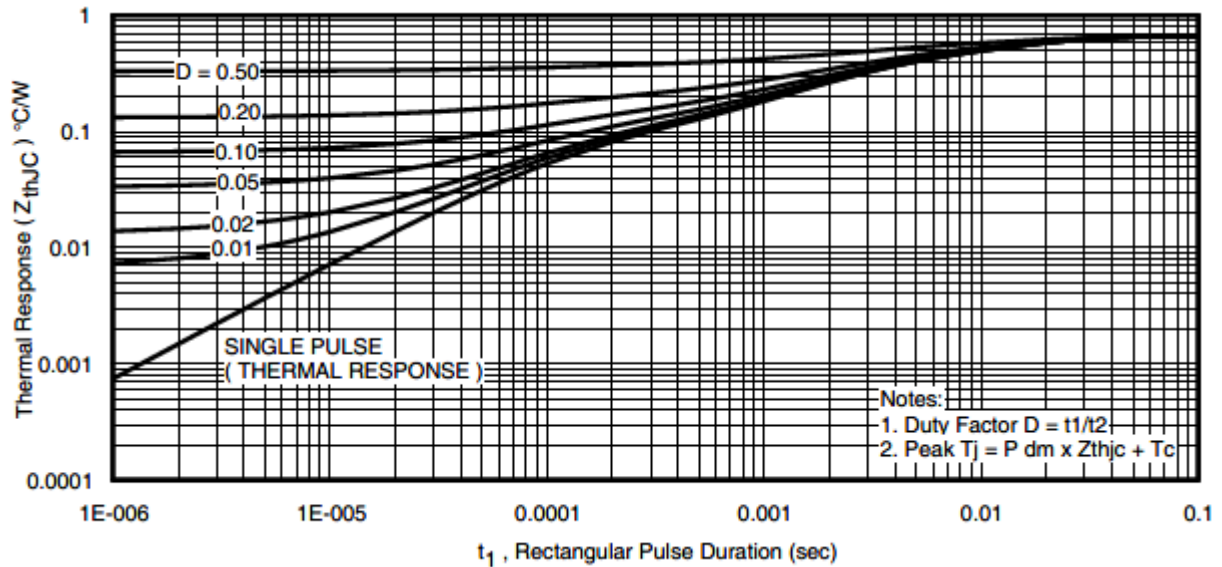


Fig 14. Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case

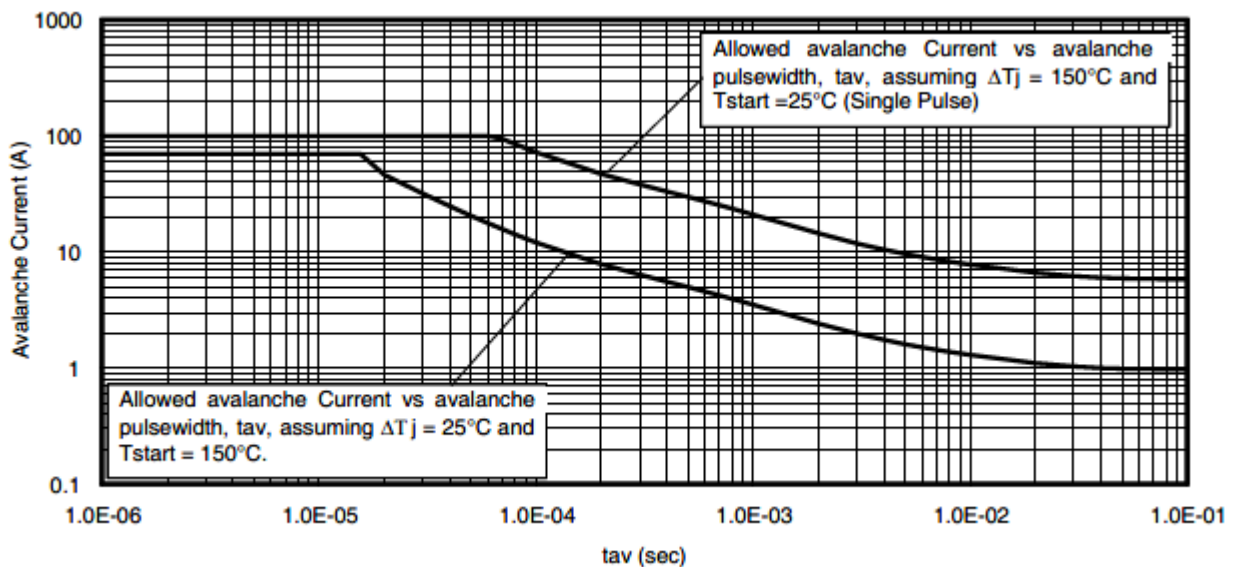


Fig 15. Avalanche Current vs. Pulse Width

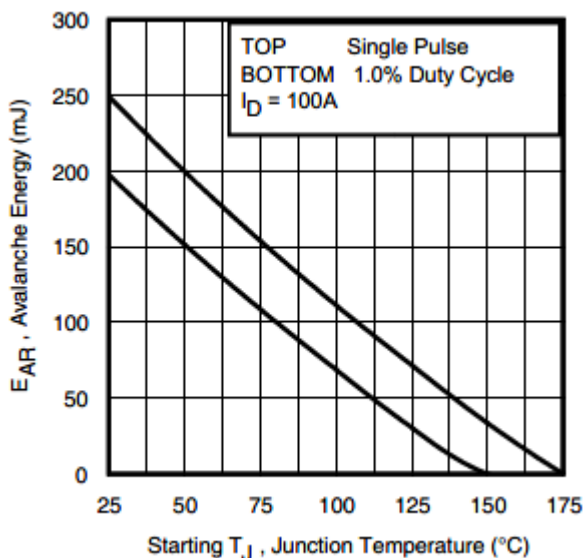


Fig 16. Maximum Avalanche Energy vs. Temperature

Notes on Repetitive Avalanche Curves , Figures 15, 16:
(For further info, see AN-1005 at www.irf.com)

1. Avalanche failures assumption:
Purely a thermal phenomenon and failure occurs at a temperature far in excess of T_{jmax} . This is validated for every part type.
2. Safe operation in Avalanche is allowed as long as T_{jmax} is not exceeded.
3. Equation below based on circuit and waveforms shown in Figures 23a, 23b.
4. $P_{D(ave)}$ = Average power dissipation per single avalanche pulse.
5. BV = Rated breakdown voltage (1.3 factor accounts for voltage increase during avalanche).
6. I_{av} = Allowable avalanche current.
7. ΔT = Allowable rise in junction temperature, not to exceed T_{jmax} (assumed as 25°C in Figure 14, 15).
 t_{av} = Average time in avalanche.
 D = Duty cycle in avalanche = $t_{av} \cdot f$
 $Z_{thJC}(D, t_{av})$ = Transient thermal resistance, see Figures 14)
 $P_{D(ave)} = 1/2 (1.3 \cdot BV \cdot I_{av}) = \Delta T / Z_{thJC}$
 $I_{av} = 2\Delta T / [1.3 \cdot BV \cdot Z_{th}]$
 $E_{AS(AR)} = P_{D(ave)} \cdot t_{av}$

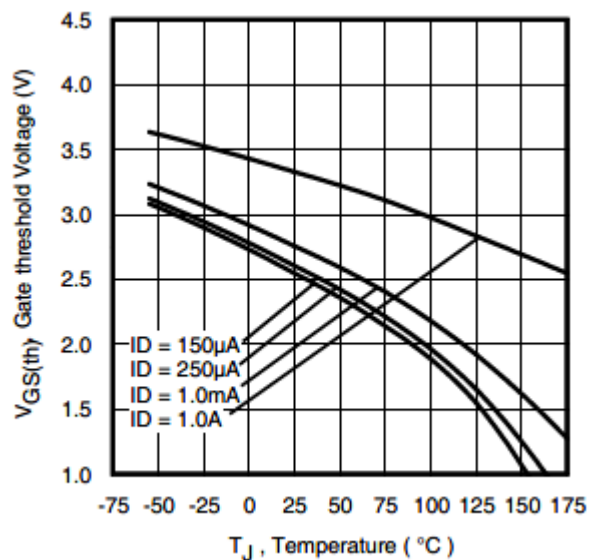
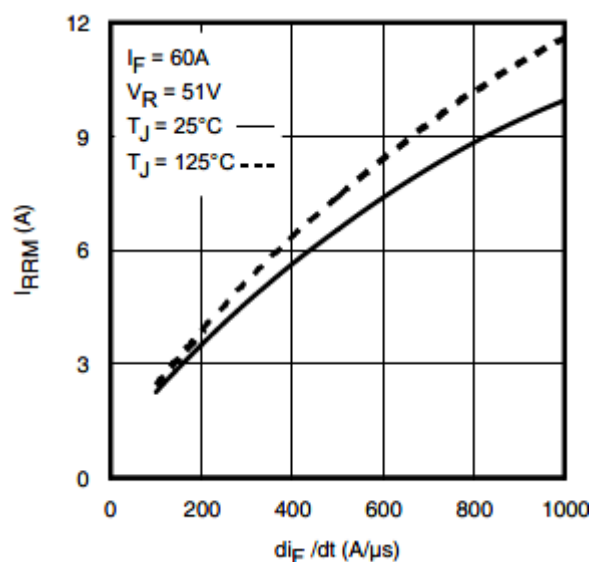
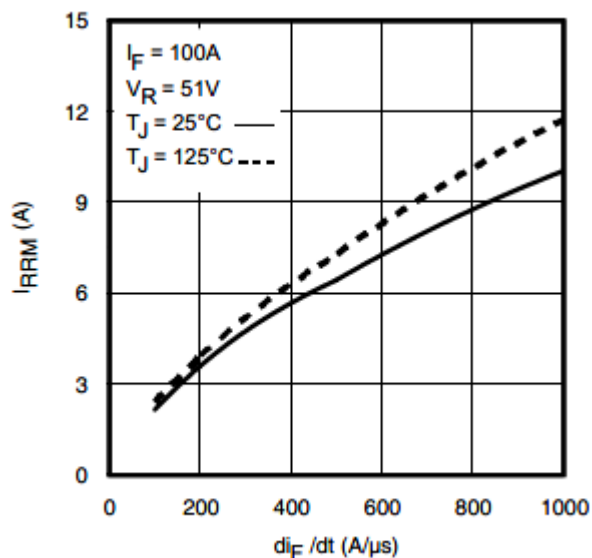
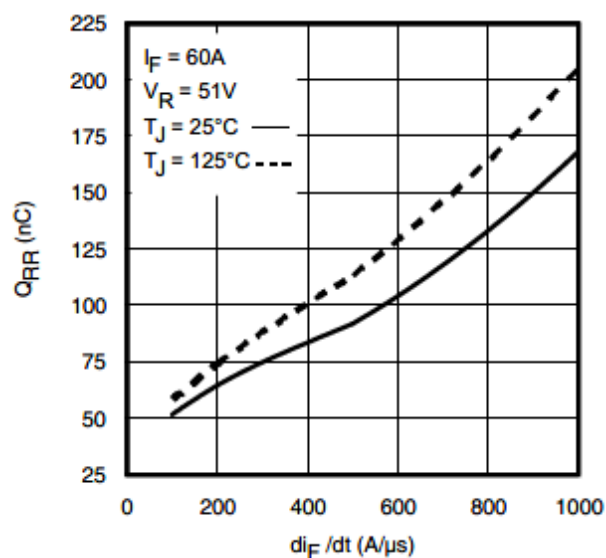
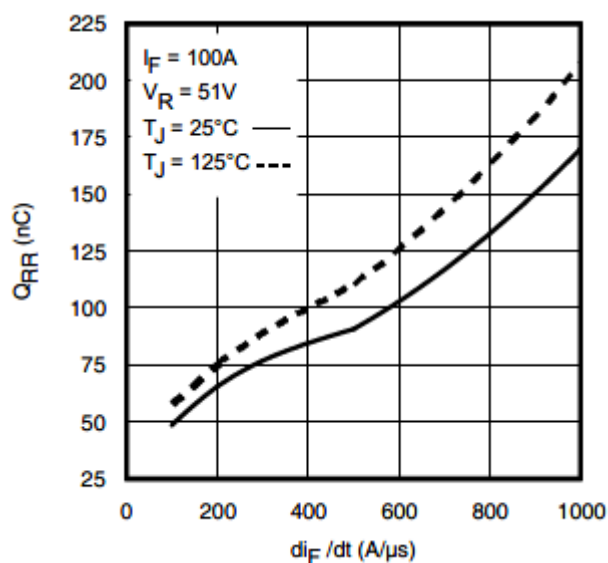


Fig 17. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

Fig 18. Typical Recovery Current vs. di_F/dt Fig 19. Typical Recovery Current vs. di_F/dt Fig 20. Typical Stored Charge vs. di_F/dt Fig 21. Typical Stored Charge vs. di_F/dt

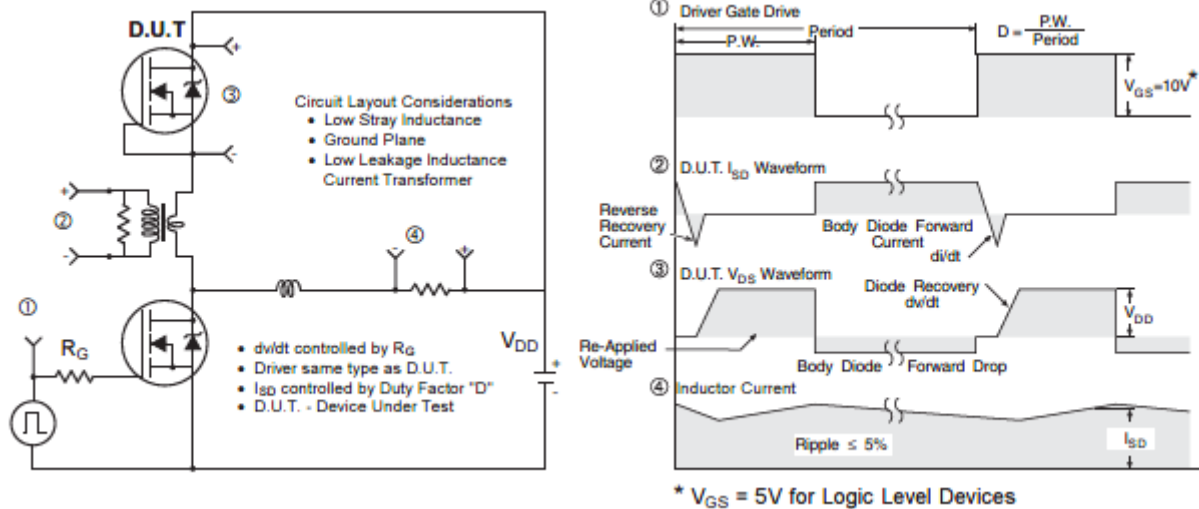


Fig 22. Peak Diode Recovery dv/dt Test Circuit for N-Channel HEXFET® Power MOSFETs

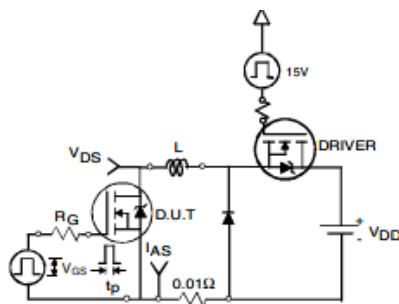


Fig 23a. Unclamped Inductive Test Circuit

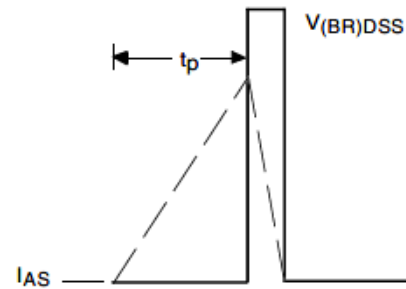


Fig 23b. Unclamped Inductive Waveforms

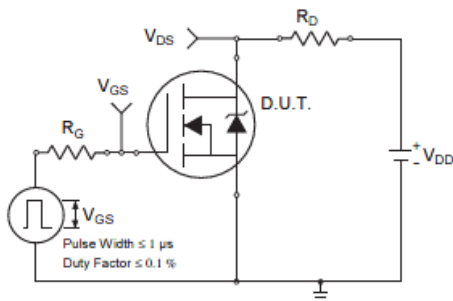


Fig 24a. Switching Time Test Circuit

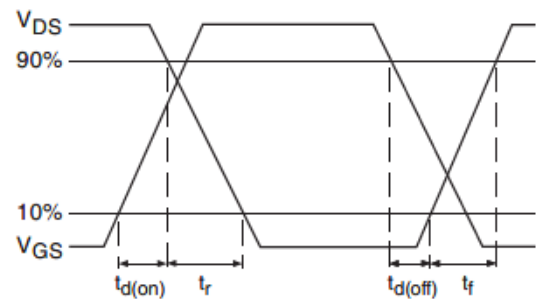


Fig 24b. Switching Time Waveforms

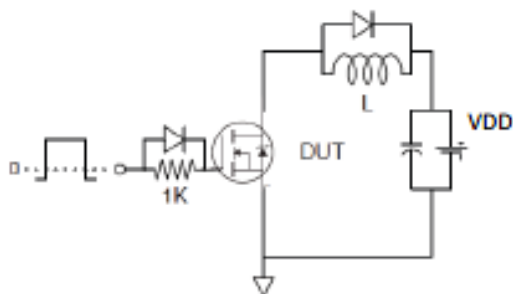


Fig 25a. Gate Charge Test Circuit

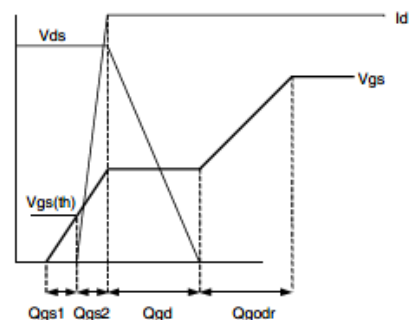
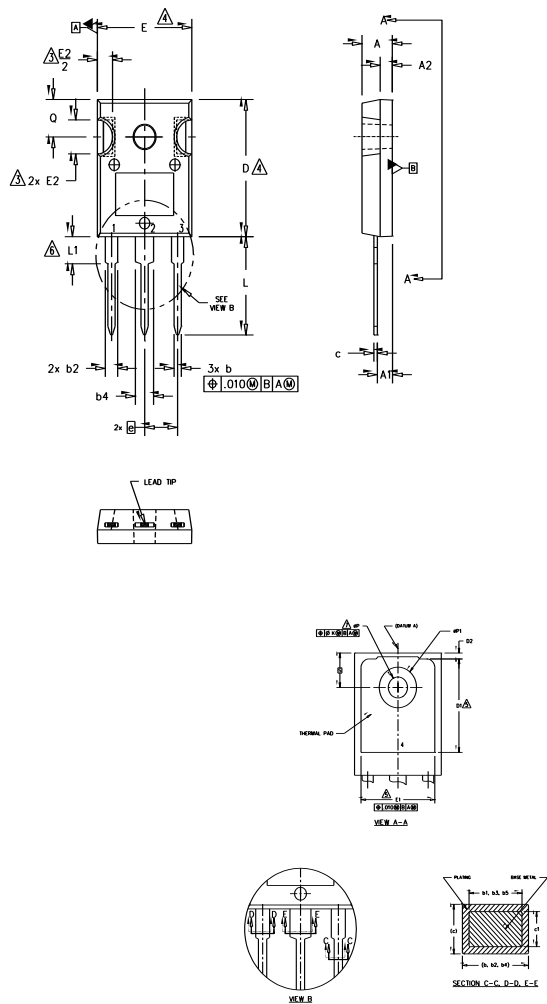


Fig 25b. Gate Charge Waveform

TO-247AC Package Outline (Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches))



- NOTES:
- 1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING AS PER ASME Y14.5M 1994.
 - 2. DIMENSIONS ARE SHOWN IN INCHES.
 - 3. CONTOUR OF SLOT OPTIONAL.
 - 4. DIMENSION D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .005" (0.127) PER SIDE. THESE DIMENSIONS ARE MEASURED AT THE OUTERMOST EXTREMES OF THE PLASTIC BODY.
 - 5. THERMAL PAD CONTOUR OPTIONAL WITHIN DIMENSIONS D1 & E1.
 - 6. LEAD FINISH UNCONTROLLED IN L1.
 - 7. ØP TO HAVE A MAXIMUM DRAFT ANGLE OF 1.5 ° TO THE TOP OF THE PART WITH A MAXIMUM HOLE DIAMETER OF .154 INCH.
 - 8. OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEDEC OUTLINE TO-247AC .

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS				NOTES
	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	
A	.183	.209	4.65	5.31	4 <

LEAD ASSIGNMENTS

HEXFET

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- DRAIN
- 3.- SOURCE
- 4.- DRAIN

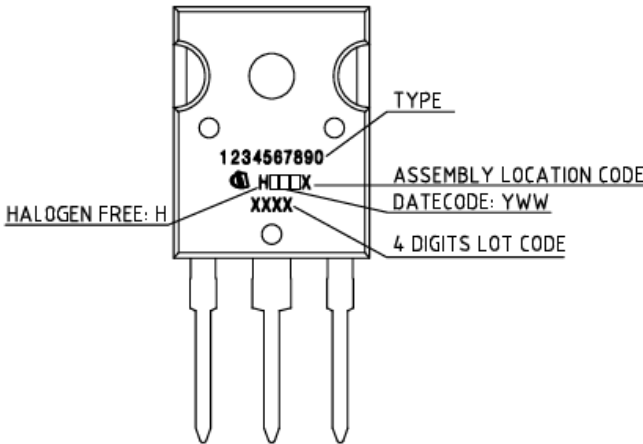
IGBTs, CoPACK

- 1.- GATE
- 2.- COLLECTOR
- 3.- EMITTER
- 4.- COLLECTOR

DIODES

- 1.- ANODE/OPEN
- 2.- CATHODE
- 3.- ANODE

TO-247AC Part Marking Information



TO-247AC package is not recommended for Surface Mount Application.

Qualification Information[†]

Qualification Level	Industrial (per JEDEC JESD47F) ^{††}	
Moisture Sensitivity Level	TO-247	N/A
RoHS Compliant	Yes	

† Qualification standards can be found at Infineon web site: <https://www.infineon.com/>

†† Applicable version of JEDEC standard at the time of product release.

Revision History

Date	Rev.	Comments
2014-11-18	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated E_{AS} ($L = 1\text{mH}$) = 554mJ on page 2Updated note 8 "Limited by T_{Jmax}, starting $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $L = 1\text{mH}$, $R_G = 50\Omega$, $I_{AS} = 33\text{A}$, $V_{GS} = 10\text{V}$". on page 2
2024-10-03	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Update datasheet to Infineon formatUpdated Part marking –page 9Added disclaimer on last page.

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